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WASHINGTON.

SENATE DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY. LITTLE INTEREST EXCITED BY THE DISCUSSION REMARKS OF SENATOR SHERMAN AND OTHERS-DEFEAT OF THE SCOTT AMENDMENT-PROBA-BILITY THAT THE PENDING BILL WILL SHARE

THE SAME FATE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 13.-The resumption of the currency debate in the Senate to-day was an event of comparatively little interest, either to Congress or the country. The general conviction that has pervaded the Senate since the veto, that no measure the Senate Finance Committee may report can become a law; the criticisms of the provisions of the bill as reported that have been made both by the honest currency men and the inflationists, and the general agreement that seems to have been arrived at, that no adverse reference shall be made in the debate to the late veto of the President-these and other reasons have made the discussion, so far as it has proceeded, a sort of solemn form which Senators seemed to feel themselves bound to go through with, in order to let their constituents see that they stand on the same old financial platforms they occupied a month ago, and that they have not yet abandoned the attempt to pass a currency measure of

Senator Sherman's explanation of the provisions of the Finance Committee's bill was hardly necesmary, though it set forth in very clear language the arguments in favor of the measure, as he understands it. The system of free banking without coin redemption proposed by the pending bill, he said, was an experiment that was never before tried, either in this country or in Europe. Wherever there has been a system of National banking without com redemption it has not been free, but the amount of the currency to be issued has been carefully limited. Free banking without coin redemption would be safe only when carefully guarded, as in this bill. The fact that the notes of the banks are amply secured is not sufficient. Our present experience shows that even with a currency, every \$100 of which is secured by the deposit in the Treasury of \$115 worth of gold bonds, each \$1 note is worth only 81 cents. After answering some of the popular objections to free banking, Mr. Sherman closed by saying that if free banking is to become a law with his consent it must be accompanied with the wil-Hagness to redeem the greenbacks with gold, or its equivalent, coupled with an ability to redeem them. With this preliminary explanation the bill passed into the hands of the Senate for discussion.

The tone of the debate, so far as it went to-day, was very different from what it was when the subject was last under consideration. The honest currency party took comparatively little part in the discussion to-day, but left the inflationists, and those few Senators who labor under the defusion that a compromise is possible between keeping the pledged faith of Congress and breaking it, to do the most of the talking. So, too, the majority of the inflationists, many of whom now contemplate voting for the bill, do so with anything but a good grace, and seemed auxious to take the unpalatable dose as quickly and quietly as possible. Senator Ferry of Michigan was the busiest man; Senator Logan, as usual, made the most speeches. The former acted as a sort of executive officer of the day for the inflationists, and was constantly flitting from one part of the chamber to another, strengthening a weak part of the inflation line, or consulting with these eminent leaders in finance, Mertin, Merri-

mon, Logan, Gordon, and others. cent, as many greenbacks as there are new National bank notes issued under the act, and this was debill. It is the general understanding that this bill shall be finished to-morrow.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON STEAM VESSELS.

AND OCEAN STEAMERS PASSED BY THE HOUSE-

INT TREGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, May 13—The consideration of the bill for the protection of life and property on vessels propelled by steam was completed in Committee of Whole to-day, and if was reported to the House and passed. This measure fills 80 printed pages, and comprises a complete code of regulations for the governance of river, lake, and ocean steamers. It was originally prepared in the last Congress by the Commerce Committee, which devoted about two months of hard work to maturing it, and it passed the House and was favorably reported to the Senate from a Committee, but was defeated in the last hours of the session by the opposition of Mr. Conkling. The present ball is a thorough revision of that of the last Congress, with some additions giving the form of law to many regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors which it is desirable should not be subject to change. Perhaps the most important change of existing law is the provision in Section 45, extending the act of 1851, regulating the liability of owners of sca-going vessels for loss of property and life and personal injury of passengers to all vessels navigating the interior waters of the country. Such vessels are now, in respect to liabil-

Among the amendments of chief consequence adopted were those of Mr. Potter, requiring all officers of passenger vessels to wear a uniform, or designating badge; of Mr. Eugene Hale, abolishing compulsory pilotage for coasting vessels; and of Mr. Negpilotage for vessels in the foreign trade. Mr. Potter failed to secure the adoption of an amendment per mitting the captain of an inward bound vessel to select a pilot, instead of taking the first one he meets, as is now required. Very little general interest was taken in the bill, most of the members feeling full confidence that Messrs. Negley, Conger, Holman, and other members of the Commerce Committee would bring it through all right. On the few divisions that were had, it was hard to drum up a quorum.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SEATING OF MORMON DELEGATES-THE CASES OF DELEGATES BERNHEIZER AND HOOPER-THE CANNON INVESTIGATION TO BE PRESSED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The effort to oust Delegate Cannon on account of his alleged practice of polygamy sets members to looking into the record of the action of the House in reference to other delegates from Utah. The first delegate was a man named Bernheizer, who held the place from the time the Territory was organized in 1850 until 1861. He was known to be a polygamist, and there was at one time talk of expelling him, but the matter never went as far as a reference to a committee. Brigham Young was Governor of Utah, under appoint ment by President Fillmore, for the first six years of Bernheizer's term, and while the chief polygamist was thus indersed by the Government, the House could not consistently object to his representative. So Bernheizer was not disturbed. He was succeded by Hooper, who retired after one of the note. Mr. Houseanne stated man as one | Nicaragia survey and part of waiting process

term to give place to Kinney, but was returned two years later, and kept in office until the beginning of the present Congress.

At one time Hooper's seat was contested by a man who received only 124 votes, and who made the same charges against him that are now made against Cannon, namely, violation of the United States statute against polygamy, and the taking of a treasonable oath as a member of a secret society that bears somewhat similar relations to the Mormon Church that the Jesuits once did to the Church of Rome. Hooper had, in fact, but one wife, and as the charge of polygamy could not be sustained, the contest was abandoned. It is probable that the charge of treasonable oath-taking, made against Cannon, will be abandoned, but the Elections Committee will be hard pressed to investigate his alleged social sins, by a number of members who are very earnest in advocating the "stamping out" process as the best way of suppressing Mormonism, and who see a good opportunity to begin with the Mormon delegate. Prominent among these gentlemen is Mr. Merriam of New-York.

THE SANBORN INQUIRY STILL OPEN. AN IMPORTANT WITNESS TAKEN ILL WHILE ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON-WHAT GEN. BUTLER PRO-

POSES TO DO.

Washington, May 13.-It seems not unlikely that, after all, Sanborn and his friends will succeed in their efforts to tire out the Ways and Means Committee in the effort to get at the bottom of the infamous system of contracts, encouraged and fostered by the Treasury Department, under the act of May 8, 1872. The Sergeant-at-Arms for several weeks has kept a diligent search for Prescott, the Boston lawyer to whom Sanborn swore he paid \$28,000 for himself and others, while it was not shown that any service was rendered. Prescott was found in Boston a few days ago by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and on his way to Washington Prescott was taken sick-strangely enough in New-York-and thus the Committee is kept waiting. It has been suggested that the doctor's certificate sent to the Committee affirming his severe illness came from a former surgeon on Butler's staff, but this is not proven, and if true ought not to operate against the good faith of Prescott.

In the mean time, the members of the Committee are perfecting their speeches. Gen. Butler, probady owing to his illness, now seems unwilling to debate the question of the repeal of the Sanborn contract law, and has indicated to Mr. Foster, who has charge of the bill, a disposition to let it pass without debate. While Mr. Foster appreciates the General's kindness, it is no longer in his power to control the subject. He will himself deliver his speech, which will be very interesting reading, and probably Mr. Beck and other members of the Committee will not withhold their remarks. Gen. Butfor has acknowledged his intention to speak on the moiety question, sometimes called "the Jayne question," and he affirms that the general principles of the two systems are identical, and he will uphold them. Mr. Fester will call up the subject on

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF ITS ORGANIZATION-NOVEL ILLUSTRATION OF THE WRONGS OF THE

WASHINGTON, May 13.-Col. Boudinot spoke in favor of organizing the Territory of Oklahoma, before the House Committee on Territories to-day. In the ntroduction to his speech he said: "A few days ago The Scott amendment, which had the sanction of I took my seat in the gallery of the House of Repressional to the Finance Committee, met with so sentatives of the United States of America, attracted hatle favor as to be unwarthy of notice. After its by the discussion of the Indian question in the defent Senator Wright offered an amendment, pro- greatest, if not the most orderly, legislative body in viding for the cancellation of 25, instead of 50 per | the world. Learned statesmen and eloquent orators were giving their views upon the subject, and discoursing of the wrongs and the rights and bated until adjournment. A failure to agree on the | the interests of the Indian race. Looking toward subject of this amendment may kill the bill. All of | the Speaker's desk, I saw, in the position once octhe ultra inflationists will probably vote for it, cupied by a Clay, a Macon, and a Banks, a distinand should it be carried, some of the honest currency | guished representative of the lately enfranchised men, who have been rejuctantly willing to let the African race. A colored man, but yesterday a slave, | SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS-A GENERAL FALL IN THE bill pass as reported, will vote against it. If, on the was presiding over the deliberations of the other hand, the Wright amendment is lost, such representatives of proud States, and directinflationists as Senator Wright himself, and those ing the discussion upon the rights and insho think as he does, intend to vote against the | terests of the Indian, the original owner of all their mountains and plains. I observed in this spectacle how perfectly the African enjoyed his new-born rights and privileges, but what a commentary upon the doctrine of equality and civil rights. A NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR RIVER, LAKE. Everybody seems to be invested with the legacy of equal rights in this 'Land of the free and home of brave,' except the original owner of the country. He, alone, is an alien in the land of his birth. He quoted from the treatles of 1800 with the civilized tribes, to show that the legislation proposed had been solemnly consented to already by the Indians to be affected by it.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

OPPOSITION TO THE ROBERTS MOIETY BILL. Washington, Wednesday, May 18, 1874. Mr. John C. Hopper of New-York City, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association, and representing the "Importers' and Grocers' Board of Frade" as well, is here looking after the Moiety bill. That known as the Roberts bill, Mr. Hopper asserts, will not meet the expectation of the merchants of the Atlantic scaboard, as it provides for the emplayment of outside informers, which would expose the merchants to all sorts of annoyance and blackmail, notwithstanding it abolishes all sharing in moieties on the part of officials. He says, in a word. that it is only a slight modification of existing laws. and that in its practical application it will prove more obnoxious than the existing system. He further alleges that nothing short of the total abolition of all laws which provide for the seizure of books and papers will in any way meet the wishes of the mercantile community; and that, if any one representing the Chamber of Commerce has said that its members approve the Roberts bill, they (the members) have been badly misrepresented. Mr. Hopper says the Burchard bill, which provides for the proper valuation of foreign merchandise, is nearly the key to prevent all irregularities, under existing or prospective laws, and to properly regulate the collection of customs on foreign merchandise, and meets the legity approval of all merchants who have personally examined it, as well as of many members of the "New-York Chamber of Com-merce." In a word this bill, together with a short one abolishing all provisions in the future for the seizure of books and papers, will entirely remove the

THE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING INVESTIGA-

TION. Judge Monell, Vice-President of the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York, before the Bank Committee, testified that in January last he called upon Superintendent McCartee and asked him to give to his Company the contract for printing obacco stamps. Mr. McCartee informed him that his policy was to engrave and print, in the Department, all descriptions of notes, stamps, etc.; also to manufacture the paper for such purpose and erect the necessary buildings, so that the Department could perform all the work within itself, to the exclusion of the New-York Note Companies. Mr. McCartee remarked at the time that it was not for him to decide the question as to the contract for tobacco stamps, but he would introduce Judge Monell to Assistant Secretary Sawyer, which he did, and the Assistant Secretary referred the matter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his consideration.

Leut. Francis M. Gove, from the Powhatan and placed W. B. Hotchkies of New-York City exhibited to the on waiting orders; Lieut. William M. Mayer, from the Committee an improved form of bank-note, the adop-tion of which he claimed, would effect great saving in the wear and lear of the currency besides

connected with any bank-note company or with any parties to the present controversy before the Com-

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER. The opposition of a large portion of the press of the country, and especially of the country papers. will probably prevent the passage of the bill requiring the prepayment of postage on all printed matter, which has been prepared by the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads. This measure has been strongly urged upon Congress for a long time by the Postmaster-General, who sees in it a means of increasing the revenues of his Department by the collecting of postage to a large amount on newspapers which is now lost through the carelessness of postmasters, who do not enforce prepayment from subscribers. The Committee have not fully matured the bill, but it will probably provide for prepayment by the pound, so that publishers will be required to stamp each separate paper or

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13, 1874. The District of Columbia Investigating Committee emained in session with closed doors several hours today, inquiring into the safe burglary in the District Attorney's office. Among the witnesses examined were Columbus Alexander, a leading memorialist; W. W. Demaine. J. W. Clarvoe, Chief of Detectives in the city; A. B. Williams, and Thomas Shepherd. The Committee remain reticent, and positively refuse to disclose the nature of the restimony; but it is said the developments will ultimately show that the barglary had more connection with the District investigation than was generally supposed.

An argument was made before the Committee on War erick, Maryland, \$200,000, reimbursement for a contribution of the same sum levied upon the citizens by the Confederates during the rebellion. This sum is asked for, not on legal grounds, but as an act of grace in view of the loyalty of the citizens of Frederick, and the fact that at the time the Confederates entered the city the Maryland troops were absent fighting in the Union

mittee on Railroads proposes to grant to Daniel P. Holands for the construction of a railroad from the present terrainus of the Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Mobile Rallroad, on the Apalaemeola River, to the City of Mobile, Ala., with branches to Pensacola and St. Augustine, Fla. The bull reserves to Congress the right to fix the rates of tariff for troops, war materials, and

d States mails, The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, which has been investigating the expenses of the United States Courts in the Western District of Arkansas, concluded their labors to-day. The Committee will probably report, recommending the consolidation of the Western and Eastern Districts. Tais meets with the approbation of the Attorney-General. Senator Davis read to the Senate to-day a very ably

written speech in favor of reimbursing the State of West Virginia for losses during the war. The present is an unfortunate session for the pressure of a claim like this, but Mr. Davis made the most of his case, and his

The bill reported by Mr. Thurman from the Committee on Private Land Claims, proposes to extend for two years from the 1st day of June next the time allowed by the act of June 8, 1872, for the reacomption of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying

The President has signed the act to enable the Secre tary of War to carry out the act of April 23 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflowing of the Mississippi For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

ANOTHER CREVASSE OPPOSITE FRIAR'S POINT-THE CREVASSE AT MILLER'S 600 FEET WIDE-THE INHABITANTS OBLIGED TO LEAVE THEIR HOUSES. Memphis, May 13 .- About daylight yesterday morning the levee broke at Apperson's plantation, opposite Friar's Point. At the inst account the crevasse was 150 yards wide, and the water was spreading over the plantation—one of the finest in that section. The crevasse at Miller's, on the Mississippi side, is now 600 yards wide, and the water in the street of Friar's Point is three feet deep. Whole families are moving out and the merchants are busily engaged in removing their goods. The entire country in the rear is rapidly being inundated. Some idea may be formed of the power of the water rushing through this crevasse by its tearing up huge cotton-wood trees, 2; feet in diameter, and scattering them over the neighboring plantations. The steamers now all come through the Council Bend cut-off.

GREAT RIVERS. risen 15 inches at St. Louis, and failen from Cairo to New-Oricans, the fall at Cairo being 22 inches, with the water 12 feet below the flood night of 1871. The Missouri has fallen at the stations from Yankton to its mouth, except at Lexington, where a rise of two there is reported. The Red River has fallen six inches at Shreve port and Cumberland, and so at Nashville. The Ohie has fallen throughout its entire course from Pitterburgh down, the greatest changes being two feet and a half at Evansville, and it inches at Paducah. The Allegueny and Monongahela have continued to fall steadily. Twenty-six-one-hundredths of an inch of rain has fallen at Louisville, within the Obio water shed; half an in at Yangton, and 15-100 of an inch at Omaha, in that

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF

Chester, Penn., May 13 .- This town was bronged with strangers to-day to witness the launch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamship, the City of Tokio. All the regular trains were crowded with passengers, and the river in front of Mr. John Roach's iron ship-building yard was covered with steamboats and tugs from Philadelphia, loaded with people. Every point of observation along the river was thronged. At 10:15 a. m. the vessel moved and glided gracefully along the ways amid the cheers of the spectators. As the buil touched the water the event was music from bands on the excursion boats. The City of Tokio is to be fitted out here entire, unlike the City of bollers and machinery. The City of Tokio is of 5.500 tons burden. Her extreme length is \$23 feet by 48 feet breadth of beam, and she is as feet 6 inches deep between the top of the keel and spar deck. She has four decks and six water-tight compartments. She will accommodate 130 cablin passengers and 1.800 steerage passengers, and her coal bunkers will carry 1,500 tons. In all other respects she is a smilar vessel to the City of Peking, and is built of material of the same quality used in the construction of that vessel. She will be furnished with all the latest improvements in steam navigation, and her accommodations for passengers will be unsurpassed. The vessel was christened by Miss Lalu Wickman, daughter of the Hon. W. H. Wickman of New York. She was assisted by Miss Louisa Shepard of Oakiand, Cal. offers and machinery. The City of Tokio is of \$.500

APPLICATION FOR THE PARDON OF A BURGLAR CONCORD, N. H., May 13.-It is understood that Col. Whitely, Chief of the United States Detectives, of Mark Shenborn, the notorious burglar. The ground of the application is said to be that he is an important witness for the United States in a counterfeiting case and it is slieged that he is in Switzerland and fears to come back. It is also stated that he has been there since his ecape from the State Prison here. He broke into the Waipole Savings Bank in November, 1804, and stole \$40,000. He was arreated the next Spring in New-York, was tried in October, 1805, Journal guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for 10 years. After his sentence he escaped from tail at Keene, and was reconstructed.

Washington, May 18 .- Lieut.-Commander E.S. Keyser is ordered to the Roanoke; Lieut. H. G. O. Colby, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Navigation; Master James R. Cogswell, to the Ticonderoga; Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, to the Relief; Asship Vermont. Lieut. J. V. Wadham is detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Powhatan: Lieut. Francis M. Gove, from the Powhatan and placed Powhatan and ordered to the Vermont; Master F. M. Eiting, from the Powhatan and granted leave; Passed

CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

RESULT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS. WM. W. EATON NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY ACCLAMATION - ONLY ONE IN-FORMAL BALLOT TAKEN-THE RESULT A SUR-PRISE TO EVERYBODY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, May 13 .- The caucus of the Demo cratic members of the General Assembly to nominate a candidate for United States Senator! was held in the Representatives' Hall at the State house, this evening. The Hon. Benj. Stark of New-London presided, and Messrs. Bacon of Middletown and Marlor of Brooklyn acted as clerks. After a long discussion as to admitting spectators and reporters, which resulted favorably to the representatives of the press but left the army of lobbyists out in the cold, Mr. Purdy of New-Canaan moved that the cancus proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for Senator. This motion was carried unanimously, and the ballot was immediately taken without any discussion as to the merits of the candidates. The roll was called, and each member present came forward and deposited his vote at the Clerk's desk. The ballot resulted as

 Necessary to a choice
 79

 William W. Eaton
 91
 William H. Barnum..... Charles R. Ingersoll..... Immediately upon the announcement of the result, Mr. A. B. Judd of Stratford, a former adherent

of Mr. Eaton, but who is understood to have transferred his allegiance to Barnum at the eleventh hour, moved that a formal ballot be dispensed with and that William W. Eaton be declared the nomince of the caucus by acclamation. This motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and the announcement of the vote by the Chair was greeted with applause, which, with perfect accuracy, may be termed hearty and prolonged.

The members of the cancus did not wait for a formal motion of adjournment, but at once broke for the lobby, where they supposed that Mr. Eaton would be found, he having left the cancus just prior to the announcement of his nomination. The successful candidate was unable to escape crowd, and every Democratic member of the Legislature seemed determined to convince the "coming man" that he had been his firm friend and supporter from the beginning. The doubtful men, who have played fast and loose and vibrated from Barnum to Eaton with the regularity of a pendulum during the past week, as circumstances seemed to require, were particularly fervent in their congratulations, and called all their spare muscle into requisition when they shook hands with the winner. In the lower hall of the State House the Hon. T. M. Walker of New-London, who has been particularly active in behalf of Mr. Eaton, assumed the position of master of ceremonies, and at once informed the crowd that Mr. Eaton would return to the Representatives' Hall and there meet his friends. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity within two minutes, and when Mr. Eaton came forward Mr. Waller called for three

cheers, which were given with a will. Mr. Eaton advanced to the clerk's desk, and in a few well chosen words returned his thanks for the great honor conferred. The hour of success, he said, should be the hour of magnanimity. He referred to the position of Senator as next in importance and influence to that of President of the United States, and assured his Democratic friends that he appreciated the responsibilities of the office, and in case the choice of the cancus should be ratified by the General Assembly, should discharge his duties honestly, conscientiously, and with a sincere desire to promote the welfare and guard the interests of his State. As long as he represented Connecticut on the floor of the Scnate, the honor of the Commonwealth should be maintained at all hazards.

At the close of his remarks he was again cheered, and then some enthusiastic soul started Waller's name, which was quickly taken up and echoed by the crowd. The gifted gentleman, who has been one of Mr. Eaton's most efficient lieutenants during the canvass, contrary to his usual custom, refused to respond. He could only be heard to say that he had Army has no other purposes than these, no objects quired that the railway should be built, and the present ports that during the past 24 hours the Mississippi has not been elected United States Senator on this occa- which it would be interested at any moment to reveal for the fallen from St. Paul to La Crosse; has risen from Dubuque to Davenport; has remained stationary, but until such time in the future as should find him in a with a rising tendency, from Keokuk to Warsaw; has position similar to that which Mr. Eaton occupied

The overwhelming victory of Mr. Eaton astonished everybody but that gentleman. As was stated in yesterday's dispatch, he has been confident of success from the first. The event bas justified his expectations, and shown that he did not overestimate his strength with the party. The prediction heretofore made in THE TRIBUNE, that Barnum's money was not being "put where it would do the most good" is verified by to night's balloting. His vote is even smaller than Mr. Eaton's figures gave him credit for, and less than one-half as large as was claimed for him by the men who have managed his canvass. His total vote in the caucus was less than the number of Democratic Senaiors and Representatives from his own Coa-

Senaiors and Representatives from his own Congressional district.

When the result of the cancus was announced outside, there was some small talk among Republicans of a repetition of the little game played by the Democracy in the Senatorial contest of 1872. It is safe to predict, however, that the result of the caucus will be ratified by the Assembly on Tuesday next, and that William W. Eaton will be chosen at that time a United States Senator to succeed William A. Buckingham, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next. The Barnam men have been whipped too badly to have any stomach for a bolt.

A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

LARGE MEETING OF NEW-YORK LIBERAL REPUBLI-CANS AT ALBANY-A UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION IN

FAVOR OF MAINTAINING THE ORGANIZATION. ALBANY, May 13 .- At 8 o'clock precisely, the arge assemblage of Liberals at the Delavan House was called to order by Gen. Cochrane, and, on motion. Col. marles Hughes of Washington County was made Chairman, and the Hon. Alfred Waggsiaff, Secretary. On calling the roll, 56 gentlemen answered to their names, representing 29 counties. Letters were then read from seventeen gentlemen, representing as many additional counties. The object of the meeting was thereupon stated to be to consider what action it may be thought best to recommend to the consideration of the Liberal State Committee in reference to the general elections of the current year. It appeared from the letters read that the unanimous opinion of the Liberal masses in the counties was in favor of maintaining the Liberal organization intact, and of calling a Liberal State Convention a long and continuous debate then cusued upon the resolutions, which were subsequently adopted, up on statements of the Liberais in the various counties, of opinions of localities, representing the nature of Liberal action in the future.

There was no diversity of opinion on these subjects

expressed either by letter or speaker, and the ultimate passage of the resolutions was by a unanimous vote. The first resolution was opposed by Col. Benj. N. A. Willis of New-York, and is as follows:

Resolved. That the Liberal Republicans will, in the dutire as in the past, keep their organization intact. The following is the second resolution, offered by Gen. John Cochrane and amended by Col. Hughes:

John Coestane and amended by Cot. Haggaes.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, without intending to prejudge its policy or action, a State Committee shall determine, and that the call should invite cooperation from all honest men or nodles of men in the State who favor honesty and purity in the Government. State and National. The meeting then, at half past 11 o'clock, adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S INFLATION VETO. CHICAGO, May 13 .- The Tribune this mornog publishes replies to a circular sent to the press of Kansas, Missonri, and Nebraska, asking how each stood

bill. The summary shows that of the 933 papers answering the circular, 514 sustain the veto, 408 oppose it, and 11 are non-committal. Of those sustaining the veto, 225 are Republican to 217 Democratic; and of those opposing the veto, 234 are Republican to 174 Democratic Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas are the only States

THE ARKANSAS STRUGGLE.

TWO MORE SKIRMISHES-PARTISAN FEELING RUNNING

where a majority of the papers oppose the veto.

HIGH-CITIZENS MOVING OUT OF THE CITY. LITTLE ROCK, May 13 .- Although this was what he belligerents call a quiet day, there were two skirmishes in the streets, resulting in the wounding of two non-combatants. These latter are in more danger during such brawls than the combatants themselves. The partisan feeling runs high and outrages are constantly being committed. There is a strong tendency throughout the State towards anarchy. All residents of this city able to do so are removing their families to places of safety. Each day intensifies the bitter feeling on

NO OFFICIAL DISPATCHES RECEIVED AT WASHING-TON-BELIEF THAT THE QUESTION WILL BE DE-CIDED TO-DAY.

Washington, May 13 .- Up to a very late hour to night no dispatches had been received by the Government from Arkansas, containing any important information whatever, but private telegrams received here to-night say that there is a quorum of the Legislature in both houses, and that the Government would be called upon for protection. It is believed here that the matter will be settled, so far as the General Government

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED-A QUORUM PRESENT.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13 .- The Legislature met to-day, a quorum being present in both houses. Nothing was done except to effect organization, appoint a committee to communicate with Baxter, and adjourn till a

The Legislature to-night appointed a joint committee to prepare resolutions to send to the President in refermee to the present difficulties. The House passed a resolution calling on Baxter to know whether or not Brooks had complied with the proposition of Baxter to vacate the State House and leave the Legislature to set tle the present trouble.

BAXTER'S POSITION-WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO-HIS MILITARY FORCE SUPERIOR TO THAT OF BROOKS.

Sr. Louis, May 13 .- A special from Little Rock to The Evening Despatch says:

Rock to The Evening Despatch says:

In an interview with Baxter to-lay, he stated that in the even of the Legislature recognizing him as Governor, of which he had no doubt, he would advise President Grant of its action and ask that the United States authorities compel Brooks to vacate the State House. If the President comply, and Brooks refuse, he would take the outlding by force, or, if the President should delay and still permit the troops here to interfere as they have been deing, he would protect immed. Baxter's forces have all the advantage in point of men and arrillery. They received last night two Parrot guns from Texas, with plenty of prepared ammunition. These guns are being put in position to-day. Baxter also received several new companies last night, and a large supply of ammunition. The Federal forces have agreed that hereafter they will not interfere with either party outside the limits of the thickly-settled part of the city. Hereafter, neither med or supplies will be permitted to enter the Brooks quarters without a fight. or supplies will be permitted to enter the Brooks quar-ters without a fight.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT AT HARRISBURG-ADDRESS BY GEN. DEVENS-VISIT OF GENS. SHERMAN AND PATTERSON TO THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, May 13 .- The National Encampnt of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled in the Opera House at 11 o'clock this morning. Commander-in-Chief Charles Devens, ir., took the chair, and upon doing so congratulated those present on the anmal reassembling of the Order, and invited the other officers to take their seats. The chaplain-in-chief, the Rev. A. Woodbury, then addressed the Throne of Grace, asking God to biess those present, to bind them together as one man, in amity and peace, and to direct them ever in the paths of right for their country, and righteousness to gain Heaven's richest reward.

The Commander-in-Chief then rose and formally ad-

dressed the representatives of the Grand Army present. He spoke of the National Encampment as one conceived solely for the purpose of providing social intercourse, and of cementing these who had stood side by side in the perils of battle by the bends of friendship in private life. The Grand mions, and concluded by invoking his comrades present to devote themselves to the cultivation of fraternal feeling, charity, and loyalty, in the broadest sense, that the example of the Grand Army of the Republic might become as invincible for good in peace as its efforts during the late war achieved imperishable glory for the

during the late war achieved in perishable glory for the country. As the body is a secret organization, they sat with closed doors, and their proceedings, of course, were not intended for general publication. The evening session was held in the Senate Chamber.

The banquet at the Lochiel Hotel to-night, whils not so large as that of last evening, is still regarded as a success. This morning Gens. Sherman and Patterson, accompanied by Gov. Hattranft, visited the Senate and House of Expresentatives, and they were formally received, a recess being taken by each body in order to enable Senators and Representatives to be introduced to the distinguished visitors. It is a notable fact that Gen. Sherman's reception here was one of the most cordial he has ever received, the citizens, generally, vying with each other in doing him bonor, while the veteran chief never appeared to greater advantage than he did here. The principal military men present here yesterday left on the trains at noon to-day.

WALL-ST. RUMORS.

DECLINE FOLLOWED BY A REACTION-THE CANADA SOUTHERN LITIGATION.

A revival of the stereotyped rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt had been thrown from his carriage and injured, renewed reports of trouble in a foreign exchange house, Senator Logan's opinion that the new Finance bill involved contraction to the extent of \$46,000,-20 and permitted free banking only in name, and the renewed reports of trouble in the Canada Southern, caused a further depression in the Stock market vesterday and an uneasy feeling among those who were carrying stocks. The rumor relating to Com-modore Vanderbilt was, of course, groundless, and nothing could be learned reflecting upon the stability of the exchange house in question; and finally came the announcement of the prospective settlement of the Canada Southern litigation. There was a reaction, but the feeling for a time was decidedly "beartsh," and the decline ranged from ; to I; per cent along the general list. Outside of the stock market it was announced that the Canada Southern suit had been discontinued, and that a settlement would probably be effected to-day.

Messrs. McHenry and Barlow are still making up the Erie and Atlantic Great Western combination. The English accountants who have been engaged to examine the Erie books and papers have arrived, and will begin work almost immediately.

It is reported that offers have been made by foreign apitalists to take \$5,000,000 of the new Lake Shore second mortgage bonds, and that a prominent stockholder was unwilling to seil more than \$3,000,000.

A lease of a part of the property of the Spring Mountain Coal Company to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from June 1, 1874, till December 1, 1884, was signed yesterday in Philadelphia. The Lehigh Vailey Company are to pay, without any condition or reservation, 7 per cent upon the capital stock, in semi-annual payments. The Spring Mountain Company are also to receive onehalf of any profit realized from the business in excess of per cent, in each and every year when made-the rail road company agreeing not to charge for transportation any higher rate than is paid by other corporations in the same region.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

St. Paul, May 13.-Reports from Bismarck state that on Wednesday last a battle took place between the Sionx and Gros Ventres, at Knife River, 75 miles above Bismarck, on the west bank of the Missouri The battle lasted about half a day. One party retreated, notly pursued by the other. About a dozen horses were

Christopher Weaver, owner of a wood-yard between Forts Stephenson and Berthold, was murnered by Stoux Indians last Monday; also four or five Rickarees in the same vicinity were which. Preparations are seng indice at Port Abraham Lencoln, near Bismarck, to tellow the on the question of the Presidence veto of the Consener | Indiana, if necessary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND. ARRIVAL AT DOVER-THE DEBARKATION WITNESSED BY IMMENSE CROWDS.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13, 1874. The Russian Imperial yacht Dershava, with the Czar on board, went aground yesterday while leaving the harbor of Flushing, and was not floated until 11 o'clock this morning. An immense number of persons left here for Gravesend to welcome him, and large crowds, not aware of his detention, gathered at the railway stations by which the train bearing him was to pass. In this city flags are flying at all points.

The Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover at 7 o'clock this evening, which was several hours behind the time fixed in the official programme. Immense crowds witnessed the debarkation, and greeted them with hearty enthusiaem The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur were waiting to receive the Imperial visitors, and conducted them at once to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at 10 o'clock

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. A NEW MINISTRY CONSTITUTED-NAMES OF THE

MEMBERS.

MadRid, Wednesday, May 13, 1874. A new Ministry is announced this morning. It

is constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War-Zabata. Minister of the Interior-Sagasta. Minister of Foreign Affairs-Ulloa. Minister of Finance-Camacho.

Minister of Justice-Alonzo Martinez. Minister of Public Works-Alonzo Colmenares. Minister of the Colonies-Romero Ortez. Minister of Marine-Rodriguez Artas. THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

THE DUKE DE BROGLIE TO CALL UP THE ELECTORAL BILL-THE DEBATE TO TAKE PLACE ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 13, 1874. The Duke de Broglie declares that he will call up for immediate discussion the new Electoral bill. The Left and Extreme Right oppose its present con-

sideration, and will make it a Cabinet question. The debate will occur on Friday or Saturday. The Assembly to-day reflected M.Buffet President, and all the Vice-Presidents of the late session.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A STEAMSHIP LOST-THE RIGHT OF CHANGING RESI-DENCE LIMITED. HAVANA, May 13 .- The steamship Triunfo

was lost on Maternillo Reefs while carrying provisions to the Spanish troops. The crew were saved. The Gaceta to-day publishes a decree prohibiting white

or colored persons subject to militia duty from changing their place of residence or receiving passports unless they deposit \$500 in good in the Archardy. The pre-visions of the decree heretofore issued, exempting from duty in the field all white members of the militia who pay \$500 in gold or \$1,000 in paper, have been extended to the colored militia. This amount can be paid into the Treasury either before or after persons are drafted. All militiamen not drafted and those over 35 years of age, unless poor, are ordered to pay a monthly contri-bution of \$2 to \$3, according to the position of the indi-vidual.

THE PAPAL SEE.

RECEPTION OF VALCOUS HIGH DIGNITARIES OF THE

CHURCH. Rome, Wednesday, May 13, 1874.

The Pope to-day received several Cardinals, Bishops, and other eminent dignitaries of the Church. In reply to one of the visitors from America, he animadverted severely on the governments of Mexico and Guatemala for permitting the bitter persecutions of the Church in those countries. The Pope appeared to be fatigued, and was unable to give audiences to all the

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY. STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME BY THE

PREMIER.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 13.-In Parliament last night Mr. Mackenzie moved the Pacific Railway resolutions. He remarked that the scheme of the lat-Government was impracticable, and had to be abun-doned. The terms of union with British Columbia re-Government would endeavor to carry out the spirit if scrutiny of the whole country. The orator proceeded in | not the letter of the agreement. He commented upon this strain for half an hour, vindicating the right of the the undertaking to build an intercolonial railway-a error the proposal to build the Pacific Esilway in 14 years. The undertaking was a great one and would require about six millions a year, in addition to the first cost, to keep it in running order. In his Saraia speech he had referred to the possibility of a combined rail and water line, and said that he believed such would have to be adopted. No serious engineering difficulties had een found between Lake Nipissing and Lake Nipegon, and not very great physical difficulties between Non-gon and Port Garry. The greatest difficulties would be found in British Columbia.

gon and Fort Garry. The greatest difficulties would be found in British Columbia.

Assuming that the road must be built by the Government, and not as a counsereid undertaking, he proceeded to develop the Government scheme. The Government does not at present purpose to build the eastern section. It would go on as soon as possible with the Nipegon and Rod River sections, some 415 miles long. Between 600 and 700 miles of water could be made use of between Red River and Fort Elimaton, whence a railroad would have to be extended weakward. The probable termination of the line in British Columbia would be Bute Inlet, but that would depend on surveys yet to be made. The Pembina branch would also be constructed at once. He described the manner in which railways, which he characterized as similar to the Canadian Pacific enterprise, were constructed in other countries. It was clear that 10,000 and 20,000 acres a mile would not secure the construction of a road, so they offered four per cent guaranty additional on a line which he could not name, but the InterColonia Railway would cost about from east to west.

Several members took part in the discussion, and the resolutions were adopted.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The troubles between the mill-owners and the workmen at St. John, N. B., seem to be drawing to a close. The owners offer to meet the operatives half way. Dorman B. Eaton, the Chairman of the Civit ervice Commission, has received a letter dated London. April 29, from John Bright, who says: "The working of our civil service has met with general approval, and, after the experience of some years, it would be now impossible to go back to the old system. The present plan s one which is felt to be more just to all classes, and it is calculated to supply more capable men for the various departments of the public service. You are doubtless aware that appointments with us are, to a large extent, of a permanent character. No changes in persons em ployed in Government offices, in the customs, excise, post-offices, and telegraph departments take place on a change of Government, and thus we avoid a vast source of disturbance and corruption, which would be opened if of disturbance and corruption, which would be opened if the contrary plan were adopted. In these days, when so much is done by the Governments, and when so many persons are employed by them, it seems absolutely necessary to take precautions against the selection of incompetent men and against the corruption which under the purest administrations is always a menacing evil. Your proposed reform is a great undertaking. I hope the good sense of your people will enable you to complete it. All the friends of your country in other nations will congratulate you on your success."

MR. SCHURZ'S LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS. The Franklin Literary Society has concluded

arrangements with the Hon. Carl Schurz by which he is to lecture in Brooklyn early in the Fall. Mr. Schurs will select a fresh theme, and this will be his first appearance on the lecture platform in either New-York or Brooklyn next season. The Franklin Literary Society was organized in 1864, and incorporated by a special act of the Legislature in 1869. It is special act of the Legislature in 1869. It is one of the closest debating societies in Brooklyn, and has about 50 members—lawyers, merchants, clerks, and mechanics—who meet on Monday evenings at their rooms in Montaguest, opposite the United States Court building. The principal relative of those meetings are debates upon social, political, historical, and therary topics, selected two weeks in advance. The Society already deserves well of the people of Brooklyn, and the fact that Mr. Schurz will lecture under its auspices will increase its popularity.